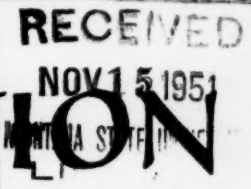


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Austria

# AUSTRIAN INFORMATION



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**BIG THREE PUSH AUSTRIAN TREATY.** Speedy conclusion of an Austrian State Treaty was once more urged by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and France meeting in Washington from September 10th through the 14th. The communique issued at the close of the four-day conference contains the following passage with regard to Austria:

"The three Foreign Ministers were unanimous in stating that in the view of their Governments there is no justification for any further delay in the conclusion of a treaty for the reestablishment of a free and independent Austria. This has been the constant aim since the conclusion of hostilities. They will not desist in their efforts to bring the Soviet Government to the same view, and to that end they have decided to make a new and resolute effort in the meetings of the Austrian treaty deputies to fulfil the long over-due pledge to the Austria people."

**AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE ATTENDS WORLD BANK MEETING.** This year's annual Assembly (the 6th) of the Governors of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development as well as the meetings of the International Monetary Fund, which were held from September 10 to 14, in Washington, District of Columbia, were attended by Austrian Minister of Finance Dr. Eugen Margaretha as one of the Governors of the world bank. Dr. Teufenstein, a high-ranking official of the Austrian Ministry of Finance, attended as Alternate Governor. Dr. Hans Rizzi, President of the Austrian National Bank, and Dr. Stoeger, Director of the Austrian National Bank, attended the meetings of the International Monetary Fund as Governor and Alternate Governor, respectively. Dr. Margaretha, who arrived in Washington on September 8, 1951, availed himself of his eight-day presence in the American capital to hold talks with leading U.S. Government officials, including William L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Mr. Francis Williamson, Deputy Director for Western European Affairs in the Department of State; and E.C.A. Administrator William Foster. The Austrian Minister of Finance and Dr. Rizzi also met with officials of the International Monetary Fund. Dr. Margaretha and the rest of the Austrian delegation arrived in New York on September 16th for a brief visit.

**AUSTRIAN FINANCE MINISTER DELIVERS ADDRESS IN NEW YORK.** On September 18, Austrian Minister of

Finance Dr. Eugen Margaretha delivered an address on "Austria's political and economic tasks and duties" at a luncheon in his honor given by the U.S.-Austrian Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Margaretha described in detail the numerous difficulties Austria has had to overcome since 1945 in the rehabilitation of its economy, which was thrown into such complete confusion by the war. He cited an imposing array of figures as evidence of the remarkable progress the country had achieved in the past few years in getting back on its financial and economic feet. In this connection, he paid tribute to the extraordinary importance of the Marshall Plan in helping Austria regain her economic health. "The first aim of ERP aid," he said, "that is an increase of production, could be attained to a very remarkable degree. Overall production in the first six months of 1951 reached 154% of the 1937 level; in the capital goods industry, this figure was almost 200% and in the consumer goods industry about 130%. In 1946, for example, the annual rate of electric energy output did not even amount to 2 billion kilowatt-hours; by 1950 it had increased to 3.7 billion KWH. Austria has a capital expenditure quote of about 20% of her national income, a percentage which is one of the highest in the entire free world. With regard to the second task set by the Marshall Plan, namely the expansion of foreign trade, Austria has also achieved considerable progress. From a level of literally zero at the end of the war, Austria has now succeeded in equalling the export volume of 1937. And finally, the country's industrial productivity, which in 1948 had amounted to only 66% of the prewar level, is now on a par with the latter."

The Austrian Minister of Finance, however, did not conceal the fact that in spite of all the efforts made by the Austrian people and their Government there was still a series of important obstacles which hindered the complete normalization of Austrian economy. In this connection, Dr. Margaretha mentioned the extraordinary difficulties Austria was facing in acquiring a number of essential raw materials, particularly coal. These difficulties were retarding considerably the rate of Austrian reconstruction, all the more so since Austria was under quadripartite occupation and therefore did not have the possibility of simply converting her industry from civilian to military production. Dr. Margaretha also pointed to the prohibitive levels of a number of U.S. customs duties, which were of vital signifi-

cance to Austria's exports to this country. "Our embroidery industry, for instance, for which the United States represents such an important market, is complaining about the extent of American tariffs, which amount to 60-90 per cent of the actual value of the merchandise." He exhorted his listeners to help Austria in overcoming these difficulties and in expanding her business contacts in this country.

Dr. Margaretha pleaded for a greater understanding of Austria's special situation and the special conditions prevailing in the country. "The requirements of practical life," he said, "must be set above theories and principles, especially in Austria where the maintenance of social peace is a problem of extreme importance also from a political point of view, - a problem which Austria succeeded in solving better than most European nations since the end of the war. It is my great desire that all the political and economic agencies abroad which give us advice to the best of their knowledge should keep in mind that Vienna lies less than 40 miles from the Iron Curtain. I must also ask for a certain amount of consideration with regard to the reasons why Austria cannot introduce, 'as is,' all economic measures which may be perfectly justified in the United States and in many other OEEC member countries."

Dr. Margaretha closed his lecture as follows:

"I think I can safely say that Austria, situated just before the Iron Curtain, has served as a bastion of the Free World since 1945 and has completely justified the confidence placed in her. At the same time, I can solemnly assure you that Austria is prepared to cooperate, in the future as well, with all her resources and good will in the reconstruction of Europe, not only in her own interest, but also in that of the entire Free World."

**OPENING OF VIENNA FALL FAIR.** The 30th Vienna Fall Fair was formally opened on September 9, by President Theodor Koerner in the presence of 125,000 visitors, including numerous foreign guests, the most notable of which was British Minister of Trade Sir Hartley Shawcross. In his opening address, President Koerner said that the thirty-year-old history of the Vienna Fair could be regarded as a reflection of Austria's economy. The restoration of the country's economy, which had to be started in April 1945 in the midst of ruin and destruction, had already produced results in which Austria could rightfully take pride, all the more so since such reconstruction had gone forward in spite of the adverse conditions, obstacles and chains which are part of the lot of those who live a life that is only half free. "The Vienna Fair," Dr. Koerner said, "has again become what it had been before 1938, namely a rich and extensive display of Austrian products in all their amazing variety. The Vienna Fair, which rightfully calls itself an international fair, will be able to fulfil its unifying mission better still when Austria will have joined the ranks of the truly free nations, a development which we are all awaiting with eagerness."

On the occasion of the opening of the Vienna Jubilee Fair, Chancellor Leopold Figl said that since the end of

the war the Austrian people had applied themselves with admirable zeal and had restored such order in their economic affairs as was possible under present conditions. But the country could not operate its economy smoothly as long as some of the means of production remained beyond the scope of its control. Dr. Figl said that Austria fully appreciated the extent of Marshall Plan aid, but also noted that in the course of the last few years Austria has had to pay considerable sums in the way of occupation costs. Nor should it be forgotten that the reparation of war damages had demanded and still demanded superhuman efforts on the part of the Austrian people. "If Austria were granted full jurisdiction over all its resources, if all restrictions of her sovereignty were finally lifted, the world would soon see that Austria's economy would, in an amazingly short time, develop along sound, normal lines," the Chancellor concluded.

**FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER DISCUSSES AUSTRIA'S TRADE PROBLEMS.** On the occasion of the 6th Conference of the Society of Political Economy held in Bad Ischl, Upper Austria, at the end of August, Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber delivered a comprehensive address dealing with the country's foreign trade problems.

Dr. Gruber pointed out that Austria's dependence on foreign markets was still a considerable one. He said that it would be desirable if this high degree of dependence could be reduced, although such a desire should not be interpreted as an attempt in the direction of economic self-sufficiency. Austria still had to import six million tons of coal annually, which involved an expenditure of over 100 million dollars. It was therefore the Government's duty to continue with unrelenting energy the planned expansion of the country's hydroelectric power stations, so as to cut down on coal imports. Dr. Gruber further stated that there was still a considerable disparity between coal and electricity prices. "Although we are today importing coal at a rate of two cents per unit, we barely obtain one cent per unit of electricity exported. The exploitation of our domestic oil resources, another possible means for reducing our dependence, is unfortunately still denied to Austria. Six years after the war, Austria's foreign trade balance still showed a deficit of 200 million dollars, which, for the time being, was still being covered by ERP. The most important objective of Austria's export industry during the coming years is to bridge this gap. That expansion of our exports must lead to a positive balance of trade for the country's industry. We Austrians also need some aggressive 'salesmanship' - as the Americans call it." In closing, Minister Gruber said that it was imperative for the country gradually to reduce the scope of ERP aid and to replace the latter with an economy that could stand on its own feet.

**FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER VISITS BERN.** On his return trip from Paris where he attended the OEEC Ministerial Conference, Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber stopped off in Bern on September 3rd where he paid a



visit to Dr. Max Petitpierre, Chief of the Federation's Political Department. The meeting between the two statesmen was held in the traditionally friendly spirit which imbues Austria's relations with Switzerland. In the evening, Dr. Gruber was the guest of Dr. Petitpierre before continuing his trip back home.

**GENERAL ZEHNER'S DEATH INVESTIGATED.** In connection with the tragic death of General Zehner, Secretary of Defense, at the time of the German Army's seizure of Austria in 1938, Austrian authorities have recently made three important arrests. The persons arrested are a former official of the criminal police in Vienna, a native Carinthian of the Hermagor District and a former criminal department secretary of the Gestapo, who had been in hiding since the year 1945. A preliminary court investigation and judicial inquiry was immediately initiated in order to bring to light the exact circumstances under which General Zehner had met violent death.

**SOVIETS IMPOSE 25 YEAR PRISON SENTENCE ON ANTON MAREK.** At the end of August the political representation of the Austrian Federal Government in Moscow relayed an announcement of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, according to which Anton Marek, Chief Inspector of the Austrian Criminal Police, was sentenced to 25 years confinement by a Soviet court and was now serving this sentence in the Soviet Union. Marek had been arrested by the Russian occupation authorities in Austria on June 17, 1951, and accused of having used his official position to organize espionage activities against the Soviet occupation forces. At the request of Austria's political representative in Moscow, permission was granted Marek to write to his relatives.

Ferdinand Graf, Austrian Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of the Interior, commented on this announcement at a meeting early in September, at which he dealt with the fate of those persons who had been deported to Russia since 1945 without any official explanation. "There are more than 700 Austrians", he said, "of whom we know for certain that they were arrested on the orders of the occupation authorities, and who have disappeared. We know that some of these died in captivity. About the majority of them, however, we know nothing.

"In the name of liberty, justice and human dignity," he continued, "we demand that the Russian occupation authorities finally release information on these persons to the Austrian Government and to the Austrian people. We demand that all those who are innocent be set free, and that those who really incurred some guilt be returned to Austria to serve their sentences."

**AUSTRIAN RAIL OFFICIAL DIES IN SOVIET PRISON.**

Paul Katscher, a former high Austrian railroad official, died in a Soviet prison on June 9, 1949, the Austrian Foreign Office announced on September 11, 1951. Mr. Katscher, then 60 years old, was kidnapped December 4, 1947, on his way home from his office. An international

expert on railroad car exchange, he had been negotiating with all four occupation powers about the return of cars to Austria. Now, two years after his death, the Austrian Legation in Moscow has been informed that he had been sentenced to ten years imprisonment. No grounds were given for the sentence.

**SOVIET MISSION LEAVES AUSTRIA.** At the end of August 1951 the Russians withdrew their last repatriation mission from Western Austria. The group had been stationed at Klagenfurt in the British occupation zone. British authorities told Soviet High Commissioner Lt. Gen. V.P. Sviridov that the Soviet Mission apparently had finished its work and should leave by the end of August 1951. General Sviridov promised to withdraw the group quietly provided the action was kept secret. The British agreed.

**SOVIETS CLEAR WAY FOR PLANT ON DANUBE RIVER.**

On September 5, 1951, it was announced that work on a vast Danube hydroelectric project (the Ybbs-Persenberg project) that would supply the power needs of Vienna and lower Austria will be resumed following a promise by the Soviet Deputy High Commissioner to give the site of the power plant back to Austria. Chancellor Leopold Figl had told the Council of Ministers the day before that the Soviet deputy commissioner, Maj. Gen. G. K. Zinev, had reversed a Russian order, in force for six years, under which the land was confiscated as a "German asset."

**FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER CALLS FOR MORE INTENSIVE EXPLOITATION OF HYDROELECTRIC RESOURCES.**

On the occasion of the OEEC Ministerial Conference held in Paris at the end of August, which Dr. Karl Gruber attended as the representative of the Austrian Federal Government, the Austrian Foreign Minister pointed out once more that any increase in European industrial productivity would have to be preceded by a prompt solution of the electric energy problem. Austria's still unexploited water-power resources offered the possibility of covering part of the Continent's electric power deficit. The proper psychological moment had now arrived, Dr. Gruber said, to launch a broad program for expanding present electric energy facilities and exploiting these power reserves. Exploitation of these untapped resources could transform Austria into a large electric power station in the heart of Europe.

Dr. Gruber took advantage of his presence in Paris to visit French Minister Maurice Schuman at the Quai d'Orsay. They are reported to have held a long conversation at which all problems affecting Austria were thoroughly discussed.

**REISSECK POWER STATION - LARGEST DROP IN THE WORLD.**

In mid-August work was begun on the expansion of the storage basin facilities at the Reisseck-Kreuzneck power station. Four lakes at an altitude of some 2400 meters (1 m. equals 3.28 feet) are being enlarged and the water drop of 1780 meters is harnessed for the production of energy in winter. Leading hydraulic engineers have stated

that no other power station in the world has access to so high a drop. This fall a second generator unit with a capacity of 17,500 KW will begin operations at the Reisseck station.

**ANNUAL MEETING OF AUSTRO-AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.** At the general assembly of the Austro-American Chamber of Commerce held on September 11, 1951, the following officials were elected to the Executive Board of the organization: James S. Carson, Vice Chairman of World Trade Week, was elected President; Frederick E. Taylor was elected Executive Vice President; John Gorski, President of the United Optical Manufacturing Corporation, was elected Treasurer, and Paul A. Goldschmidt was elected General Secretary. Robert D. Merrill, Vice President of the American Cable and Radio Corporation, was appointed Chairman of the Board, and Stefan P. Neumann, Vice President of Simpson Imports, Inc., Deputy Chairman.

These leading American businessmen, who have done so much in the past few years to broaden the scope of Austrian-American trade relations, are now planning to include in their extensive future program the organization of an American pavilion at the 1952 Vienna Spring Fair and the promotion of a representative exhibition of Austrian manufactures at a large New York department store. The Austro-American Chamber of Commerce is also planning to publish an exhaustive brochure describing the achievements of the Marshall Plan in Austria.

The annual assembly, as well as the meetings of the Board of Directors, were attended by Dr. Franz H. Leitner, the Austrian Consul, and Mr. Alfred R. Bleyleben, the Austrian Trade Delegate, as honorary guests.

**NEW TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ARGENTINA.** At the end of August Austria and Argentina signed a twelve-month trade agreement which calls for a volume of trade exchange valued at \$60,000, 000. On the basis of this commercial treaty, Argentina will supply Austria with the following products, among others: grain for a value of 9 million dollars, rice for a value of 3 million dollars, wool for a value of 5 million dollars, as well as wheat, meat, meat products and fruit. In return, Austrian exports to Argentina will include the following: 3.7 million dollars' worth of iron and steel, 3 million dollars' worth of lumber, as well as printing machinery and other industrial products.

**AUSTRIAN FOREIGN TRADE IN JULY.** The Austrian Central Office of Statistics reports the following figures for Austria's foreign trade in July. Total imports in July 1951 amounted to 1,255 million schillings, as compared to 1,249 million in June; of these, 286 million (in June this figure was 309 million) were for ERP imports. During the same month, exports reached a total of 912 million schillings, as compared to 878 million in June. In purely commercial foreign trade, therefore, July showed an excess of 57 million schillings in imports over exports; the month before, the gap had been 61 million schillings.

**AUSTRIA ALSO RESTRICTS USE OF COPPER.** As a result of the world-wide shortage of copper, Austrian authorities have also found it necessary to restrict the use of this strategic metal. The Federal Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction has therefore promulgated a number of restrictions in the use of copper and copper alloys which will affect some 200 items. The restrictions went into effect on September 5, 1951.

**HIGH EMPLOYMENT LEVEL IN AUSTRIA.** The Central Association of Social Security Beneficiaries recently reported that on August 31, 1951, the number of Austrian workers and employees covered by social security insurance stood at 2,046,000, or 12,000 more than on July 31, 1951, and 59,000 more than on August 31, 1950. The latest figure represents the highest level of social security coverage and, consequently, of employment in Austria since 1918. Most of the increase was in the construction industry with the balance more or less equally divided among the other occupational groups. There was an increase of 200 in the field of agriculture.

**MECHANIZATION OF AUSTRIAN AGRICULTURE.** Between the start of the year and the month of August, ERP funds allocated for the mechanization of Austrian agriculture have been used to finance the purchase of the following equipment: 1153 tractors, 261 tractor implements, 58 harvester threshers, 1687 farm cable winches, 2623 transportation appliances (including blowers, hoists, lift conveyors), 3915 electric motors, 706 Diesel engines, 561 sowing machines, 1564 mowers, 2017 motor mowers, 47 grain binders, 816 silo straw cutters, 2743 threshers, 1026 straw presses, 851 household appliances and 909 liquid fertilizer pumps. The land reclamation program has so far resulted in the drainage of 1711 hectares and the irrigation of 133 hectares of arable land (1 ha. equals 2.47 acres).

**AUSTRIA'S POPULATION ON JUNE 1, 1951.** According to preliminary figures issued by the Austrian Central Office of Statistics, Austria had on the day of the last census on June 1, 1951, a population of 6,881,100 persons actually residing in the country; 6,918,959 persons were listed as permanent residents. The population has consequently increased by 158,726, or 2.3%, since the previous census of March 22, 1934.

Increases in the individual provinces (Laender) amounted to 31.9% in Salzburg, 24.7% in Upper Austria, 22.2% in the Tyrol, 17% in Carinthia and 9% in Styria. The following provinces showed a decrease: Lower Austria (3.6%), the Burgenland (7.9%) and Vienna (15.6%).

The largest increase took place in Linz, the capital of Upper Austria (60.6%), which had 184,951 inhabitants on the day of the census, and the highest density of population with 1,927.1 inhabitants per sq. km.

Increases of between 25% and 50% have been recorded at the following towns: Steyr and Wels, both in Upper Austria; Salzburg (103,118 inhab.); Bruck an der Mur, Styria; Klagenfurt (68,544 inhab.) and Villach, both in



Carinthia; Bludenz and Bregenz, both in Vorarlberg. Innsbruck, Tyrol, (96,873 inhab.) showed an increase of 20.1% and Graz, Styria (229,819 inhab.) one of 7.3%.

The greatest decrease, apart from Vienna, was recorded at Wiener Neustadt, Lower Austria, (17.1%), and at Eisenstadt, capital of the Burgenland (18.3%). Wiener Neustadt (36,830 inhab.) ranges ninth among the most war-damaged cities of Europe.

On the basis of these preliminary results of the census, the average size of a family in Austria is 3.1 persons. Among all the Austrian provinces only Vienna with 2.4 persons per family lies well below the country's overall average. The highest averages are those of the provinces of Carinthia, Vorarlberg and Burgenland, all with 3.8 persons per family.

	Surface in sq. miles	No. of dwellings	Inhabitants (present on June 6, 1951)
Vienna	469,51	94,881	1,737,893
Lower Austria	7,097,45	237,176	1,253,568
Upper Austria	4,806,2	149,337	1,101,637
Salzburg	2,762,06	43,482	331,311
Styria	6,145,3	150,882	1,106,690
Carinthia	3,681,72	69,214	472,442
Tyrol	4,883,33	55,725	424,966
Vorarlberg	1,004,4	31,950	194,015
Burgenland	1,526,00	58,882	258,578
AUSTRIA	32,375,97	891,529	6,881,100

**AUSTRIAN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE INCREASES.** Preliminary figures indicate that for the 1951-52 academic year Austria's elementary and junior high schools (compulsory) will show an attendance increase of 11,418, whereas the secondary schools (optional) are expected to have an additional 5,630 students in attendance. The total registration for the coming school year is as follows: 622,311 for the elementary schools, 214,940 for the junior high schools and 11,795 for the special schools. The secondary schools and teacher's colleges report an enrollment of 58,910 students. The overall number of students registered is 907,956.

**RECTOR OF AUSTRIA'S UNIVERSITIES ELECTED.** In the middle of August 1951 Professor Alfred Verdross-Drossberg, professor of international law and moral philosophy, was elected Rector of the University of Vienna for the 1951-52 academic year. He was born in Innsbruck, Tyrol, and has been teaching at the University of Vienna since 1921. Under the Nazis he was temporarily debarred from his functions. He is a member of the "Vienna Academy of Science" and of the "Institut de Droit International" and belongs to the editorial board of a number of scientific journals. The new Rector of the University of Innsbruck, Professor Dr. Reut-Nicolussi, is also a professor of international law. Dr. Karl Eder, professor of history, was elected Rector of the University of Graz, Styria.

**AUSTRIAN SCIENTIST HONORED.** Dr. Hans Beyer, head of the Institute of Economics at Innsbruck, Tyrol, was elected member of the "Econometric Society" of Chicago, USA. Dr. Hubert Urban, director of the Hospital for Nervous Diseases at Innsbruck, was elected honorary member of the "Sociedad de Neuro-Psiquiatria y Medicina Legal" of Lima, Peru.

**TWO AUSTRIANS APPOINTED FOREIGN CONSULTANTS BY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.** At the end of August Dr. Franz Heissenberger, of the Austrian Creditanstalt-Bankverein, was appointed foreign consultant for political economy at the United States Library of Congress. At the same time the Library of Congress also announced the appointment of Professor Ferdinand Westphalen, of the University of Vienna, as foreign consultant in the field of sociology.

**FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS LEAVE FOR AUSTRIA.** The first "Fulbright Scholars" ever to sail for Austria for study on U.S. government grants were honored on September 10, by a reception at the Austrian State Tourist Department, 48 East 48th Street, New York, given by the Consulate General of Austria together with the Austrian Institute and the Austrian University League of America.

This group of forty-one young Americans is the major part of the total contingent of fifty-four graduate students who will spend a year at Austrian universities. Fulbright agreements enabling Austria to pay for U.S. war surplus property in the form of scholarships were signed June 6, 1950, establishing a yearly fund equivalent to \$250,000. Under the Fulbright Act of 1946, similar agreements have been signed with twenty-one countries to date.

Donald J. Shank, of the Institute of International Education, spoke at the reception, pointing out that while nearly 300 Austrians have studied in American colleges and universities since the end of the war, on U.S. government grants and scholarships given by colleges, universities, and private organizations, this is the first large-scale scholarship program open to Americans for study in Austria. Austria has much to offer American students both from the cultural and scientific point of view, he said, hailing the establishment of a large Fulbright program for Americans there as a magnificent educational opportunity. "Even more important," he declared, "is the fact that as representative Americans you will contribute to the building of understanding between the United States and Austria."

Greeting the Fulbrighters on behalf of the government of Austria, Dr. Franz Leitner, Acting Consul General, stated that Austria has always welcomed American students and scholars. Evidence of this, he said, was the enthusiastic response of all Austrian universities to the Fulbright Commission's request that they receive some of America's professors and students. Dr. Leitner voiced the belief that there is no better and more practical method to improve international understanding and friendship between nations than through direct and personal contacts.

between their students and teachers. He expressed confidence that the new agreement for the exchange of persons made possible through the Fulbright Act will materially contribute to strengthen the friendly ties between the United States and Austria.

The popular fields of study in the group of Austria-bound Americans, are music, Germanics, and international relations.

**ARRIVAL OF AUSTRIAN STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.** In the course of the last few weeks four groups of Austrian students, including 112 university students and 64 secondary school students, arrived in New York to continue their academic studies in this country. All had received scholarships for the 1951-52 school year. The visit of the Austrian secondary school students is sponsored by the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the American Field Service, the Brethren Service Committee and the National Grange. A large number of these students had been invited before the beginning of school to spend six weeks in the homes of American families and acclimatize themselves to the American way of life. The latter program was sponsored by the organization known as "Experiment in International Living" and the communities of Upper Darby, Pa., and South Haven, Mich. The Austrian students, who hail from almost all of the country's federal provinces, were greeted upon their arrival in New York by representatives of the Institute of International Education and of the Austrian Consulate General.

**RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EUROPEAN CHEMISTS AND PHARMACISTS.** The American Society of European Chemists and Pharmacists, to which a large number of well known Austrian scientists belong and whose Executive Vice President is Henry Goldschmidt, a former Austrian, sponsored a large reception at the Masters Institute in New York on September 13, in honor of the numerous foreign scientists who recently attended the meetings of the Diamond Jubilee of the American Chemical Society and those of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, as well as the lectures and conferences of the International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

The imposing array of guests included, in addition to the representatives of the Austrian, German and Swedish general consulates, such eminent international scientists as the Nobel Prize holders Prof. Otto Loewi and Adolf Butenandt; the former Viennese professor, Dr. Fritz Feigl, now a resident of Brazil, and well known for his spot tests; Professor Hermann Mark; Professor Erica Cremer; Professor H. P. Frank, who will soon return to his native Austria after completion of his one year of study in this country; Professor Ernst P. Pick; Professor Wilhelm Berger, the Director of the Austrian Institute in New York; Prof. S. Altmann; Prof. Truhaut of Paris; and Prof. F. Arndt of Turkey. Representatives of leading American chemical and pharmaceutical firms also attended.

Professor Hermann Mark presented honorary membership certificates on behalf of the ASEC to Nobel Prize

winner Arne Tiselius of Sweden, L. Ruzicka of Switzerland, Professor Hevesy of Sweden, Prof. Friedrich A. Paneth of England and Prof. Du Vignaud of Cornell University.

**THE SALZBURG MARIONETTES.** The Salzburg Marionette Theatre brings-coming to this country for the first American concert tour this fall-a new kind of concert attraction.

Specializing in Mozart, their repertoire for this tour consists of three operas: Bastien and Bastienne, The False Gardener, The Impresario; two humorous plays about the composer: Wolfgang Mozart and the Butcher, Mozart Visits the Empress; two ballets: The Dying Swan (danced by Pavlova to St. Saens' music) and Eine Kleine Nachtmusik; and four fairy tales: Rumpilstilskin, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, Cinderella and Red Riding Hood. Music for the productions is tape-recorded by the Salzburg Mozarteum Orchestra and a chorus of picked voices. For the American tour special tapes with all the singing and speaking in English have been prepared.

Physically "king-size", (the marionettes are 3½' tall) and exquisitely costumed in the apparel of the period, they perform on a portable stage equipped with elaborate and authentic sets.

Attention to detail in these productions is so painstaking that it is almost incredible. For instance, in "Bastien and Bastienne", Bastienne, being a shepherdess, is out in the fields with her flock. In this scene there is not only a large flock of marionette sheep, but a marionette sheep-dog as well. While the main action is proceeding in the foreground, one of the sheep in the background wanders off, only to be obtrusively herded back to the flock by the vigilant sheep-dog. In "The Dying Swan," the grace of the marionette Pavlova is said to outdo that of the late great danseuse herself.

The Salzburg Marionette Theatre has been in existence since 1913, and since 1936 has been an integral part of the Salzburg Festival. In addition, they annually do a continent-wide European concert tour, drawing large audiences of music-loving adults and marionette-loving children.

While they are not a children's attraction as such, the temptation to let children see their performances will be great, since they are coming to America at a time when interest in puppets and marionettes is at an all-time high, as evidenced by the popularity of such television shows as "Howdy Doody", "Lucky Pup", and "Kukla, Fran and Ollie."

The permanent troupe consists of 700 marionettes and 10 operators, who manoeuvre them with approximately 8 miles of wire. Since the theatre was founded, over 7750 performances have been given in Salzburg alone with an attendance of well over 2,000,000. On their European tours the ensemble has played over 2600 performances in 582 towns to an additional 1,500,000. Their travels to France, Germany, England, Switzerland and Holland, Turkey and Scandinavia have rung up a mileage equal to 5 times the distance around the world.



The group which is under the concert management of Jack Adams, 11 West 42nd Street, will arrive in New York on September 26, 1951, and open at the John Hancock Theatre in Boston on October 8th.

**FURTWÄENGLER TO APPEAR WITH VIENNA STATE OPERA.** Professor Wilhelm Furtwaengler has assured the management of the Vienna State Opera that he would make several appearances with the famed operatic ensemble this fall. In addition to its regular conductors, including Professor Rudolf Moralt, the Vienna State Opera will also have the distinguished musical services of Dr. Karl Boehm and Clemens Kraus.

**STRAVINSKY TO CONDUCT HIS WORKS IN VIENNA.** Igor Stravinsky, the famous Russian-born composer, was recently invited by the "Wiener Konzerthausgesellschaft" to come to Vienna and conduct a concert of his own works while touring Europe during the coming season. Other conductors who are scheduled to appear next season are the Italian Molinari-Pradelli, and Autaulfo Argenta, Director of the Philharmonia in Madrid.

**VIENNA OPERA TO GIVE GUEST PERFORMANCES AT COVENT GARDEN.** At the end of August Director Webster of the Covent Garden Opera Company held preliminary conversations with Dr. Egon Hilbert, who is in charge of Austria's state theaters, regarding the possibility of a guest appearance of the Vienna State Opera in London in the fall of 1952. The talks were held in Salzburg. During the second half of September Mr. Webster will travel to Vienna to continue these negotiations in the Austrian capital.

**AUSTRIAN CONDUCTOR APPOINTED TO HEAD TOKYO SYMPHONY.** Dr. Kurt Woess, a native Austrian conductor and accomplished musician, was appointed director of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra early in September. Dr. Woess immediately left for Japan where he is also expected to be on the faculty of an Academy of Music.

**VIENNA CHOIR TO TOUR GREAT BRITAIN AND SWEDEN.** The "Wiener Akademiekammerchor" (Academy Chamber Choir) under the direction of Professor Grossmann left for a month's tour of Great Britain and Sweden on August 28, 1951. The choir will first perform in Munich, then in London and later at the Edinburgh Festival. It will then proceed to Scandinavia where the group is to give concerts at Bergen, Oslo, Stockholm and Copenhagen. The tour will be concluded with a performance at Hamburg.

**NEW MUSICAL WORK BY THEODOR BERGER.** The Viennese composer Theodor Berger, presently residing in this country, is now completing a new composition, scored mainly for wind instruments. The suggestion for this work came from the conductor Herbert Karajan who plans to stage its first performance at one of his coming concerts of the "Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde" in Vienna.

**VALUABLE JOHANN STRAUSS TREASURE DISCOVERED.** At the end of August more than 150 handwritten scores by Johann Strauss Senior (signed by the "Father of the Waltz" himself) were discovered by the conductor Eduard Pfleger. These scores are of particular historical and biographical interest, since to date musicologist have had access to only a limited number of original copies of draft instrumentations for works composed by Johann Strauss Senior during the master's early period.

**NEW MOZART BIOGRAPHY.** A new Mozart biography was published in mid-August 1951 on the occasion of this year's Festival. Entitled "Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart" (publishers: Karl Gordon, Salzburg), the book was written by the Mozart authority Roland Tenschert. It provides a detailed account of both Mozart's life and works.

**A BOOK ON SALZBURG'S MUSICAL HISTORY.** At the end of August 1951, a small but richly illustrated book on Salzburg's musical history compiled by Viktor Keldorfer—who for many years was the choir master of the "Wiener Schubertbund"—was published by the Amalthea-Verlag, Vienna-Zuerich-Leipzig. The title of the book is "Klingendes Salzburg".

**FRANZ KARL GINZKEY CELEBRATES 81ST BIRTHDAY.** On September 8, 1951, the well known Austrian poet Prof. Franz Karl Ginzkey celebrated his 81st birthday, an occasion on which he was received by President Koerner and Minister of Education Hurdes who conveyed to him the nation's best wishes.

**ST. MATTHEW PASSION FILM.** The first showing of the American version of the Austrian-made film "The Passion According to St. Matthew," took place on September 3, at the Woodstock Playhouse, in Woodstock, N. Y., on the occasion of a simple memorial service for the late well-known American director and producer Robert J. Flaherty. This version had been Flaherty's last work. The original film was produced in Austria under the direction of Ernst Marischka. The photographs were taken in museums in Rome, Florence, Munich, Vienna and London. The music—Johann Sebastian Bach's famed oratorio "The Passion According to St. Matthew"—was recorded in Vienna under the direction of Herbert von Karajan, conducting the Vienna Philharmonic, the Choir of the Vienna Singverein the Vienna Boys Choir and leading soloists. The latter include Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Elisabeth Hoengen, Karl Schmitt Walter, Walter Ludwig and Hans Braun. The art works through which the story is told include paintings by Van Eyck, Rogier van der Weyden, Hieronymus Bosch, Lukas Cranach, Mantegna, Massaccio, Ghirlandajo, Da Vinci, Titian, Raphael, Van Dyck, Rubens, Caravaggio, Tintoretto, Guido Reni, Carlo Dolci, and carvings by the sculptor Giovanni da Bologna. Flaherty's work consisted in recutting the film as he had done for "The Titan." The St. Matthew film will be given its first public performance around Christmas.

**SABENA AIRLINE SPONSORS DOCUMENTARY FILM ON SALZBURG.** The Belgian airline SABENA has commissioned the South-American journalist and author J.H. Marsh to prepare a 3,000-meter-long color film featuring the City of Salzburg and its Festivals. Production was begun early in August.

**NEW AUSTRIAN DOCUMENTARY FILMS.** "Tiere sehen dich an" (Animals Look At You) is the title of an Austrian documentary film, the shooting of which was recently begun at the Schoenbrunn Zoo in Vienna. The film is to be a study of the psychology and means of expression of more than a hundred exotic animals. An attempt will be made to show the animals' surroundings as seen by the animals themselves. A German and an English version of the film are to be prepared. An Austrian documentary film entitled "Stimmen der Heimat" (Voices of the Homeland), on the interrelation between folk music, alpine instruments, landscape and customs, is now in production in the Tyrol. It is scheduled to be shown at the third International Film Congress at Salzburg in October. The shooting of the musical comedy "Schwindel im Dreivierteltakt" has now been completed by Wiener Ringfilm. The film "Der schweigende Mund" (The Silent Mouth), directed by Karl Hartl, was completed in forty-two days at Graz (Production Excelsior Film). The leading part is played by Oskar Homolka.

**UNESCO BOOKLET PRAISES AUSTRIAN CULTURAL FILMS.** In mid-August the Paris Headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization published a very appealing catalogue of artistically significant cultural films which appeared throughout the world during the year 1950. The booklet includes articles contributed by internationally known motion picture experts. Among the films receiving high praise are two Austrian ones, i.e. the "Grosse Holzschnittpassion" by Albrecht Duerer from the Albertina Museum, produced by the Rondo-Film-Steigerwald Company with Fritz Friedl as chief cameraman; and the strip "Holzschnitt—uralte graphische Kunst" produced by the Afa-Alpenfilm Co.

**BELGIAN KING BAUDOUIN ARRIVES IN TYROL.** At the end of August King Baudouin of Belgium, accompanied by his father and family, arrived for a strictly private visit to the Tyrol. Because of the highly personal nature of the visit, no official greetings were extended and no ceremonies held.

**OSKAR HOMOLKA BACK IN AUSTRIA.** Oskar Homolka, the Austrian actor who has returned to the Austrian stage this summer after many years in Britain and the United States, will appear at the Vienna Burgtheater during the coming season.

## AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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